WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1875.

### NO. 85.

# TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL.

Mr. OVINGTON'S II ANCIAL STATEMENT.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. OVINGTON.

HIDING FROM NEWS REPORTERS.

THEODORE CALLS HIS WIFE A TRUMP

"She would Lie for me, as she Loves me"-Visit of the Committee to Mrs. Tilton-Mrs. Putnam on the Stand-Illness of a Juror.

NEW YORK, March 3.-The third day of the tore a well-packed court-room. Tilton was 11/3 in his place, as was also Beecher and his Ovington was recalled to testify with regard to the moneys placed in his hands by Mr. Storrs. He said his mind had been occupied during the past two or three months in making preparation for his trip to Europe, and the amounts of money given him by Storrs had entirely slipped out of his memory; but, on looking over the books this corning, he found he had made a misstatement

morning, he found be had made a misstatement yesterday with regard to the amounts he had received. The witness here handed a written account of the moneys to Mr. Fullerton, who read aloud that witness had received September 4, 1874, \$500, and on January 4, 1875, \$745, making a total of \$1,245. This paper was placed in evidence. Witness also submitted another paper containing an account of various moneys disbursed out of this sam for the benefit of Mrs. Tilton and her children. To Mr. Hill: "The item of \$225 was paid for Miss Fibrence Tilton's board when she was in the country." The witness was then allowed to leave the stand, which was taken by said by

Mus. ovington.

And her direct examination continued by Mr. Hill. She replied as follows: Florence Tilton was in Fairheld with her mother; Mrs. Tilton was in few of the purchases mentioned in this bill. I made some of them at Mrs. Tilton's request, and was accompanied by her children. I considered these purchases necessary. Mr. Hill here returned to the interview withess had with Mr. Tilton on the Sunday. The witness replied is suggested taking Mrs. Tilton to a drive, and Mr. Tilton acquiesced. The next day I called for her and took her out to drive, and left her at home after calling on Mrs. Bradshaw. On he ch of July I took Mrs. Tilton again for a drive. We went first to the park, and st Mrs. Tilton's request returned to the city, where I left Mrs. Tilton at my house, as she asked me. I drove to my husband's store, and afterwards went to Beecher's house, but he was not there. General Tracy called in the afternoon, but Mrs. Tilton was gone away home. She did not see General Tracy, who staid about five minutes and left. Mrs. Tilton came about six o'clock with Judge Morse. General Tracy was present, having called again. Three was something said about Mrs. Tilton appearing before the investigating committee. This conversation was held in the parior, before Judge Morse. General Tracy, Mr. Cvington and myself. Mrs. Tilton had a private conference with Judge Morse up stairs at this time. Mrs. Tilton appearing before the investigating committee. This conversation was held in the parior, before Judge Morse. General Tracy left the house and returned with the committee. We were at tea down stairs when General Tracy came down to see Mrs. Tilton. He took a seat and had a conversation with her, lasting about three minutes. He then went up stairs and Mrs. Tilton and myself. Johns and myself to lake and made ber statement. The committee to

MRS. TILTON WAS A TRUMP.

MRS. TILTON WAS A TRUMP.

She made [an impression on the committee, but it was all fiction. I saked about Mrs. Tilton's state of health. He said she was as happy as a bird that morning. The conversation then turned on the two letters I had received from Mrs. Tilton. The first one was written, I think, on the ton. The first one was written, I think, on the day before she appeared before the committee. It expressed sorrow and wretchedness, and the other showed the writer to be in a cheerful mood. I stated to Tilton the contents of the letters. Tilton then referred te the ecandal, and said Beecher had forced this thing upon him against his will, and called him a knave and a fool, and he (Tilton) could not rest under that imputation. He said Beecher was a coward, after Elizabeth had given him all she could or something like that he had beth would lie for me, as she loves me. If I had committed the Nathan murder she would lie to save me."

The following morning I called on Mrs. Titom and took her to Coney Island; I told her the conversation between her husband and me; she made a reply to me.

The reply made by Mrs. Tilton was ruled out by Judge Nellson.

The next morning about 740, resumed the witness, Mrs. Tilton came over to my house; Tilton tollowed shortly after; I invited him to breakfast: I tasked him why he published this I tter and caused all the trouble; he asked me what he should do, and I replied, "Do as God directs yeu;" he then went to the breakfast table and took a seat beside his wife; afterwards he went up stairs to the parlor, and we followed; he said he wished to speak to Elisabeth in our presence—that there seemed to be a misunderstanding between him and his wife; Tilton spoke of her conduct before the committee, and said that for what she had done Beecher ought to kiss the hem of her garment; he said he would be the Samson that should destroy and pull down the piliars of the temple; Mrs. Tilton had then left and went up stairs; he said he desired to see her, and when she came down he said there was a misunderstanding between them, and he asked me to be kind to her and left; Mrs. Tilton then for the dirst time told me she had

i.EFT HER HURBARD FOR GOOD.

I never solicited her to come and live with me, nor did any of my family. I bet the city for the enumers on the first Monday in August, and Mrs. Tilton accompanied me. A great number of reporters visited me. I could not say how many; they were a great annoyance to me, calling at all bours. I went to Ridgefield, Conn., where we stayed two weeks. Florence Tilton went, through a mistake, to Hidgefield, and returned to New York city, where she received a telegram from her mother at Fairfield, where she joined her.

At this point, Mr. Evarts rose and argued that what Mrs. Tilton said after hearing what her husband told Mrs. Ovington should be admitted as evidence, as, said counsel, when Mr. Moulton showed the letter of Beecher's to Tilton complaining of his letters being detained by Moulton, what Tilton said was admitted as evidence, Counsel read that portion of evidence of Moulton referred to, and argued that the cases were similar.

Mr. Beach opposed this course, and said that

Mr. Heach opposed this course, and said that the state of the two matters were entirely different.

Judge Neilson said that on looking over the matter he thought he was correct in his ruling to exclude Mrs. Tilton's conversation, and would adnere to his decision.

Mrs. Ovington was cross-examined by Mr. Fullerton. She said: I had other interviews-besides those I have mentioned with Tilton after

NIS WIFE CAME TO MY ROUSE.

I think I had three of these interviews. The first occurred in Mr. Charles Storrs' presence in my parior in July. The second interview, it think, was in September, on Sunday, and I was alone at that interview until about fifteen minutes before Tilton left when myjhushand came in. Up to about three weeks ago Florence Tilton visited my house. I was told that she requested to be allowed to attend her mother at this trial. I think the request was made at my house on a Sunday. Mrs. Tilton told me so. It was on the following Monday after my first interview with Tilton, that I had the long interview. He expressed a wish to see my husband, as he was a just man; he said his defence was urged upon him. I think he was glad that she should go out with me, and divert her mind. He did not mention.

at that interview: it was on the 6th of July when I took her for a second drive, and then took Mrs. Tilton to her home: I want to Beecher's house on that day to see him, when he was not there; I called at Mr. J. Howard's house, but he was not there; I told the servant at Beecher's house two there; I told the servant at Beecher's house twas anxious to see him, but did not know at that time that the committee was called; at the time I called on Beecher I left a message that if I was able to call at 6 o'clock that evening I would do so; I called to see him shortly after that hour; I found him at home, and had an interview with him: I met General Tracy there: I knew he was to see Beecher, but did not know at what hour; I knew, because he called at my house that afternoon; this was his first call at my house; I learned from Mr. Stearman, by note, that Beecher wou'd see me; this note, I think, was destroyed; I did not see Shearman at Beecher's house; I told Beecher that Mrs. Tilton desired to see; I told Beecher that Mrs. Tilton desired to see; I told Beecher that Mrs. Tilton desired to see gome of the Church of the secret was some some seems.

SOME OF THE CHURCH BRETHREY,

vised her against it. I also said to him that I had saked her if she had weighed the matter in her mind of consulting with church brethren, and she replied that she had. She had prayed to God, and would ese them if it caused her a separation and the loss of every child she had. Mr. Hencher asked General Tracy if committee met that night, and if they could. When General Tracy came to the lous-he did not loquire for Mrs. Thton, but did I e nvey any message from him to her. When we went down to tea, Tracy left to call the committee, with whom he returned. I do not know if Tracy made any EXCUSE FOR COMING DOWN THURK.

EXCUSE FOR COMING DOWN THERE.

He stayed there about three minutes. Almost as soon as she entered the parlor she made her statement, but was not sworn. There were present Riesses. Storrs, Claveland, Wisslow, Sage, Claffin, Tracy, my husband and myself. There was a short-hand writer present and took notes of the proceedings, i think, for I saw him writing. On July 9 Tilton expressed himself delighted with what his wife had told the committee. He appeared to be pleased, although he said it was fiction. He said that if Beecher would hav down his arms and bring in the report he had drawn up he would be satisfied. He read only one report, which was not very long. He said his object in drawing up the report was to submit it to the committee, and if the committee would adopt it he would cease from hostilities. I said to him I did not believe the committee would receive the report. He asked me to remember that the report was dated two weeks in advance, and remember, said he, It is fitter.

ALL FICTION THEOGRACUT. ALL PICTION THROUGHOUT

ALL FICTION THROUGHOUT.

He "said "it would "quiet the scandal if the committee would receive this report and Heecher would keep quiet. He gave as a reason for the publication of Bacon's letter that the Congregational council had branded him as a knave and a fool. I paid attention to the residing of the report by Tilton, but do not think I could swear to its language. Mr. Fullerton read the report to witness and asked her if she remembered that this was the language used in the beginning of the report read to her. The witness said she could not recollect if that was the wording of the report read to her. The witness said she could not recollect if that was the wording of the report in that portion of it, but towards the latter end of document the witness said I think that was the language used, or something like it, but she could not remember it well enough to swear to it. On the Friday following Mrs. Thiton's appearance before the committee, the lith of July, I think, Mrs. Tilton and I went to Lour Island, We met Mr. and Mrs Chas. Storrs on the plansa of the hotel there. I saw Mr. Joseph Howard there, but did not speak to him. The only

FRIENDS OF RHECHES

we spoke to were Mr. and Mrs. Starrs. In one of
my interviews with Tilton, when I told him I
could not stand by Beecher if he were guity, he
said there were plenty of people in Plymouth
church who would stand by him guilty or innocent—some from love and some from other mocives—and I rapiled, "I think not Mr. Tilton." I
think Mrs. Tilton came to me on the morning of
the lith of July, in consequence of what I told
her on the day we drove to the park. The childere did not come with her on that day. I think
Raiph came on the following day to Mrs. Tilton came to
my house. On the day Mrs. Tilton came to
my house, and in my interview with Mr. Tilton
when he saked ms what he should do, I replied,
"I do not know. Do what is right in the sight of
God." He had threatened in interview on the
plazza that if the committee reported unfavorably to take his case into a court of justice. On
the morning he came to my house he said he
thought my conversation with regard to what he
had stated to me had been misspiprehended by
Mrs. Tilton. I was not aware then that Mrs.

There were Home for Good, PRINCES OF BEECHES

LEFT MER HOME POR GOOD. I do not remember that he said anything about his wife raturning to her own home, as I did not know she had left until after he had gone away. When Tilton confided her to my charge, and asked me take care of her, I thought it was a temporary separation. Tilton then went away, and Mirs. Tilton remained with me. It was after Mrs. Tilton had left the room that he threatened to pull down the pillars of the temple. This was Tilton had left the room that he threatened to pull down the pillars of the temple. This was said in answer to Mr. Owington, asking why he prosecuted Beecher. It was when Tilton had said that for what Elizabeth had done Beecher should kiss the hem of her garment Mrs. Tilton left the room. I went up to kildgefield shortly after this, where I passed by my maiden name of Lewis, and Mrs. Tilton was known as Mrs. Richards. This was to

AVOID NEWSPAPER MEN. AVOID NEWSPAPER MEN.

We went from there to Fairfield, where we remained six days; Mr. Caulifield and his wife were at Ridgefield, where tiky passed by their right names; I knew Besic Tarory; she has been frequently at my house; while Mrs. Tilton was at my house there were innumerable visitors; I cannot tell how many times Tracy visited her; Beecher called once at 11 o'clock in the morning, in July, before I left for the country; the interview might have lasted twenty minutes, and I was present at it; he made only one call. One of Mrs. Tilton's servants, named Katle Burke, lives in Hoboken; two of them were in my employ; one in Hoboken; two of them were in my employ; one of them, a cook, came in September, but I do not know when she left; the other came in October, and left after the holidays; the name of the cook was Marcella Murray, and the other was called Lizzie Lowers.

in the carriage, but always with me. I do not re-member that she ever rode alone in the carriage. Redirect examination by Mr. Hull: When I went to Coney Island our meeting with Mr. Storrs was accidental, and not prearranged. I believe Storrs is a member of Dr. Storrs', and not Plymouth church. nurch. This concluded Mrs. Ovington's testimony.

This concluded Mrs. Ovington's testimony.

SARAH C. D. PUTNAM

testified: I have been married twice. My former hustand died in 1862, and I married my second husband in 1867. He then lived in Marietta, where I have resided since. I formed Mr. and Mrs. Tilton's acquaintance shortly after their marriage in 1885, but have known Mrs. Tilton since she was a little girl. I became quite intimate then with the family. I have not spoken to Tilton lately, within, perhaps, the past four or five years. I wrote him in 1872 from California. Mrs. Tilton always appeared to me to have a blind idolatry to her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Tilton always gave cordial greetings to their friends, and Mrs. Tilton always sheed the gentleman friends of the family, while Mr. Tilton sised the ladies.

At this point Mr. Jaffrey, one of the jurors, was taken with a sudden faintness. He was taken to a window where he slowly recovered, and at Mr. Evarts' suggestion, twenty minutes beore the hour for clowing the trial, the court adjourned for the day, Jadge Nellson thinking the sick juror would be better if he got a little fresh air.

A Plea for Protection from Fraud. LITTLE ROCK, ARE., February 28, 1875.
[Correspondence of The National Republican.]
The South, the Southern situation and the relations of the National Republican party thereto, are at present questions of vital import, to the wisest solution of which the attention of the leading statesmen of the nation is fortibly invited. Not at the imme one of political parties. invited. Nor is the issue one of political parties or past political affiliations merely, but one purely of governmental policy in so far as politics

or past political affiliations merely, but one purely of governmental policy in so far as politics per se as understood in the United States exerts a controlling influence upon our National Government. It has been well said that "the success of many worax of faction is owing to the length of memory of the writer, and the shortness of that of the reader," and in the opinion of the writer the late successes of the Democracy which there resulted in giving that party control of the National House of Representatives are owing entirely to the shortness of memory of the loyal people of the countries of memory of the loyal people of the countries of memory of the loyal people of the countries.

As a Southern Republican, writing from a Republican stand-point, and with a fuil knowledge of the situation South, I can but express my alarm at, and enter my protest against the foolhardy and mistaken policy of cowardly inaction which has seemingly been determined upon by a minority of the Republican members of Congress, It does not seem possible that the incidents of the late rebellion, nor the more recent, though less extensive acts of disloyalty, bloodshed and assazination at Riemphis, New Orleans, Colfax and Coushatta, could have been forgotten by the men who brought the former to a successful and a true prospective peaceful termination. But the political events of the past year would seem to indicate that this is true, or that they have become indifferent to the great principles upon which the Republican party organization is based.

Perhaps there has been wrong-doing and a lack of official integrity in some departments of the past principles upon which the Republican party organization is based.

Perhaps there has been wrong-doing and a lack of official integrity in some departments of confederate ex-officials as truth, and on account of their statements of the wrongs of reconstruction decidare the measure a failure and turn the loyal men of the South over to the tunder mercles of those who inaugurated and maintained the

rescore or nat. Carinac shall preside in the Executive office.

The life of the Republican party in the State hangs upon the issue, and should it be decided adversely to Mr. Brooks, no Republican can again make a political canvass of the State. Had the Democrats gained the ascendancy by lawful and legitimate means, the loyal men of the State would have chearfully accurated.

would make a second rebellion easy, and pernaps successful.

If the control of the National Government is to be secured to the Republican party for another Presidential term the arms of the loyal men of the South must be strengthened and their rights secured against the threatened usurpation of the ex-Confederates and their ultramontane allies, Can we not then hope that Congress or the President will have the courage to do us simple justice and restore to the hands of the men, from whom It has been taken by fraud, the State government of Arkaness?

FERSONAL.

F. Dallam has been appointed internal revenue gauger for the Fourth district of Illinois.

John W. Forney, commissioner of the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, has arrived in Florence, Italy.

Ex-Senator and Governor Henry S. and Mrs. Lane, of Indiana, recently arrived at the Ebbit from Florida, will return to Indiana to-morrow.

Secretaries Belknap and Delano, Senators Harvey and Ramsey, Representatives Albright, Hawley, Moore, McDougal, Cobara and Smith had Interviews with the President yesterday.

Lady Dudley, it is said, had been obliged to com-promise with the thieves who stole her diamonds

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF CARLISTS

PRINCE BISMARCK IMPROVING.

THE RETURN RIFLE-SHOOTING MATCH

RIDICULE OF JOHN MITCHEL

Arkansas Rejoicing-Thanks to Judge Poland-Anti-Monopolists in Con-India-Rubber Orator-Ex. tent of the Snow Storm -Floods-Miscella-

Papal Consistory. ROME, March 3.—In the March consistory the Pope will institute new dioceses in the United States or raise those already created to metropol-

neous Tele-

Carlist Defeat MADRID, March 3 .- A force of Carlists, under Miret, has been defeated by a body of national

Prince Bismarck's Health Improving. BERLIN, March 3 .- The health of Prince Bismarck is improving. He gave a dinner yesterday to the officers of the House of Lords and Cham-ber of Deputies and several members of those

Prognostications Regarding a New Ministry

-MacMahon Buying Cavalry Horses in Germany. Versailles says negotiations for the formation of a new Cabinet are progressing, and will probably be concluded to-day. Should they succeed M.

Fuffet will be Vice President of the Council without a portfolio. The appointment of Minister of the Interior is as yet unsettled.

The North German Gazette says the French Government has erdered the purchase of 10,000 cavalry horses in Germany. The Gazette hopes the German authorities will take steps to prevent such purchases. vent such purchases. GREAT BRITAIN.

The Return Shooting Match-John Mitchel-Marine Disaster-Over One Hundred Lives

DUBLIN, March 3.-The Irish Rifle Association. at a meeting to-day, fixed upon June 29 next as the date of commencement of the return match between the American and Irish riflemen. It was decided that the meeting will be either at Dublin or the Curragh of Kildare. A committee to entertain the American visitors during their to entertain the American visitors during their stay in Ireland was also appointed.

London, March 3.—A special to the New York Herald says: We venture to think that John Mitchel is somewhat ill-advised in regard to his actions and words. In his recent lecture at Cork he declared that the jury that convicted him was packed from the ranks of his enemies, but does not recollect that all supporters of law and order are enemies of those who set these at defiance.

Mitchel is indignant at being called a felon. Though all might not consider him guilty of felony, yet according to the technicalities of the law he was guilty of this effence. Not does the

are enemies of those who set these at denance. Mittchel is indignant at being called a feion. Though all might not consider him guilty of felony, yet according to the technicalities of the law he was guilty of this offence. Nor does the British Government want his explanation as to whether he broke his parole. The fact of his having pledged his word and received a parole, yet did escape, seems to them sufficient. Nothing could be more imprudent than the manner in which Mitchel attacked the Times for declaring him a Southern Conjederate during the secassion. Acting wisely he would have ignored the subject, but instead of doing so he seemed to glory in having been a Confederate, saying "I own the soft impeachment. The Times was a Confederate, so were the best men I knew in America." Whem does Mitchel mean?

He has forgutten the number of noble Irishmen who fought for the flag of the Union, and died in defence of the North, and became naturalized citiaens. Is Mitchel speaking for his countrymen, uttering their sentiments, or for himself only the spipears to belittle his country and to be intent on self-glorification. His friends are rendering him ridiculous. An address, signed by one Hogan, on behalf of a Tipperary conference, is full of silly rhapsody, such as "Mitchel, for Ireland's sake, wore the convict's uniform, the felon's fetters, and dared the hangman's rope, "and ending, "God defend the right; God save Ireland."

London, March 3.—The grand international handicap hurdle race, as Croydon to-day, was won by Walcott's Industrious.

London, March 4, 5:30 a. m.—The steamer Gothenberg has been wrecked on one of the Fourneaux Islands in Hass strait, between Van Dieman's Land and Australia. She had en board 55 passengers and a crew of 35. Of these only four persons are known to be saved. Three boats filled with passengers and crew are yet to be heard from. The steamboat had a large cargo, which included 3,000 ounces of gold.

Rejoicing Over the Action of the House. LITTLE ROCK, March 3 .- There was a very gen eral rejoicing here and elsewhere throughout the State last night and to-day over the action of Congress on Poland's resolutions. Salutes were fred at Pine Bluff and other points. Joint reso-lutions passed both Houses to-day thanking those members of Congress who voted for the Poland report, pledging the Government to see that equal and exact justice is done to all men. The Louisville Merchants Indebted to Judge

Feland—Thanks.

Louisville, March 3.—The following was telegraphed to Judge Poland at Washington, to-day: "The undersigned, wholesale merchants of Louisville, who have close business relations with the citizens of Arkansas, desire to thank you for your successful efforts in behalf of quiet and good government in that State." Signed by fifty-seven firms, representing all classes of business.

A large amount of merchandise has been waiting here, ordered by Arkansas merchants on condition that Congress would not interfere with the present State government. Had the action of Congress on Tuesday been different none of these orders would been filled. Poland-Thanks.

WISCOMSIN.

The Grangers Losing Their Grip.

MILWAUKEE, March 3.—The Committee on
Railroads, of the State Legislature, in whose
hands has been placed the Quimby-Potter law
for amendment, were not able to report yesterday for amendment, were not able to report yesterday morning and asked for further time, and were given till 3 o'clock yesterday atternoon. A heavy pressure was made to secure a medification of the law, so as to allow increased charges on railroads, and at the evening session the committee reported an advance in freight rates on classes D. E. F. H. I and J. without any change in passenger rates. The advance on freight is to upply after the first miles only. The hill, as amended, passed the Senate last night, and will probably pass the House to-day.

Senate last night, and will probably pass the House to-day.

Milwaukher, March 5.—The Assembly to-night passed a bill considerably advancing the rates fixed by the Potter law. The Senate passed a bill to the same effect last night. There is some difference in rates fixed by the two Houses, but the lowest rate is a large gain for the railroads over those allowed by the Potter law. The difference will probably be adjusted by a compromise between the two Houses.

The diocess of Wisconsin votes to confirm Hishops DeKoven and Jaggar.

Snow Storms Extending Through the Whole Morth and West.

Toleno, March 3.—The most violent snow storm of the sesson set in this morning, adcompanied by a gale from the northeast, and still continues. The street railways are entirely abandoned, and

railroad travel generally is much interrupted in all directions. In some instances the freight trains are abandoned, and the passenger trains are from one to three hours late. Albany, March S.—A snow storm set in here this afternoon, which still continues. There is now two feet of snow in the streets. this afternoen, which still continues. There is now two feet of snow in the streets.

St. Louis, March 2.—A furious snow storm commenced here about one o'clock this morning and raged the remainder of the night. Snow now lies about a foot deep on the level. All the street railways are blocked, and trains of all sorts is much impeded. All the railroads centering here are more or less blocked, and trains are much behind time. No such storm has prevailed in this section for 11 years.

Maw Youn, March 2.—A driving easterly snow storm prevails here te-day.

DETROUT, March 3.—The snow storm of to-day has pretty effectually stopped railroad travel throughout the State. It has been snowing hard since noon, and the high northerly wind drifts the snow very badly. Nearly all the railroads in the State have abandoned all-trains until their tracks can be cleared by snow-plows.

Girls Stage-Struck. . PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Two young girls, pupils of the Girls' Normal School, left their homes in the northern section of the city on Monday, for the purpose of attending school. As they did not return in the afternoon their parent they did not return in the afternoon their parents became somewhat anxious about thom. Later in the day the father of one received a note from the daughter, stating that she and her companion had acquired a tast for theatrical life, and believed that they could do wolf at it and no longer be a burden to their parents. They had left the city to seek an engagement. The parents have employed detectives to bring them back. One is the daughter of a prominent clergyman and the other the daughter of a retired liquer dealer,

ANTI-MONOPOLY. Convention in Pennsylvania.

The Anti-Monopoly State convention met at Harrisburg on Tuesday. About 130 delegates were present from the countles of Schuylkili, Allegheny, Carbon, Luzerne, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Tioga, Hlair, Columbia and Dauphin, The convention organized by electing John G. Weish, president of the W. B. A., as its John G. Weish, president of the W. B. A., as its permanent president; Thomas H. Greevy and Hugh Mahan, secretaries, and James O'Halloran, treasurer. A committee on resolutions was appointed, with C. Ben Johnson as chairman, and a resolution was referred to it, asking the appointment of a joint legislative committee to sit during the recess and inquire into the pay and condition of the working people.

Harmistuner, Pa., March 3.—The Anti-Mionopoly convestion contains representatives from all labor organizations in New York and Pennsylvania, including grangers and retail coal dealers. An address was read by Horace H. Day, (an old India rubber man and a chronic visionary,)

from all labor organizations in New York and Pennylvania, heloding grangers and retail coal dealers. An address was read by Horace H. Day, (an old India rubber man and a chronic visionary,) representing the Industrial Congress of the United States, and received a vote of thanks. E. M. Davis, of Philaacliphia, also mode an address on the money power of the country, and its tendency to foster memopolies. The convention will probably adjourn this evening.

Harristuno, Pa., March 3.—The Anti-Monoply convention adopted resolution condemning the passage by the Legislature of any bill which will not hold the employers responsible for the competency of the apprentice when he became a master mechanic, urging the passage of some law which will restrain the large corporations; condemning the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for discharging those of its employees who are members of corporate labor organizations, and recommending the enactment of a law by the Legislature appointing a commission to examine into the causes of the difficulties existing between labor and capital, which shall report the testimony taken and the conclusion arrived at to the Legislature at the next session. The convention reassembled this afternoon, at 20 clock, in Barr's hall; Precident Juc. T. Walsh, of Schuylkill county, in the chair.

A number of resolutions were adopted tending to oppose anti-monopoly. The following is among the resolutions passed:

Resolved, That the action of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in procuring by fraud and deception the chairs and Reading Coal and Iron Company, whereby special privileges of great value to them and danger to the community were granted, and their abuse of said rivileges, demands immediate attention. Upon the Legislature of the State we urge the appointing of a joint committee of both Houses to investigate the affairs of both corporations, with instructions to report an ant repealing all or so much of their charters as may be detrimental or dangerous to the public welfare.

A di

fields.

An evening session was held for the further discussion of unliting the mechanic, miner and laboring men of the country. Several delegates from New York addressed the convention.

Contradictory Reports as to Damages by the Freshet. CINCINNATI, March 3.-A Knoxville (Tenn.) special says : The Tennessee river fell very rapidly from Saturday until yesterday, when it com menced rising again. Monday's hard rain throughout East Tennessee has again flooded all throughout East Tennessee has again flooded all
the swollen streams, and further damage is
threatened. At least two thirds of the mills in
that country have been swept away. Barns,
houses, fences and large quantities of grain have
been destroyed. Judge Raudolph, of Cooke
country, estimates the loss in that country at \$200,
100, and it is believed that the damage in East
Tennessee will amount to over \$1,000,000.

KNOXYILLE, Tenn., March 3.—The actual damage of the late flood in this section has been
grossly exaggerated. Considerable loss has resuited in individual cases, but it is entirely confined to the margin of the larger streams.

The repairs on the East Tennessee, Virginia
and Georgia railroad will be completed to morrow
so trains can run through to Dalten without delay, and to Chattaneogs by Saturday.

CIVIL RIGHTS. we Colored Men Refused Admission to the

Theatre. MEMPHIS, March 3 .- The first result of the nivil rights bill occurred at the New Memphis theatre to-night. Two colored men who had purchased therets for the dress circle applied for ac-mission and were refused, and the money was re-turned to them. Another one, who was intext-sated, attempted to enter without a ticket, and was arrested by the police at the instance of the manager. Tom Darey, who, it is said, will make a test case of the constitutionality of the new law in the event suit is brought by those who had ticket.

"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT." Pacific Mail Reorganized.

New York, March 3.—At a meeting of the di-rectors of the Pacific Mail, to-day, the resignarectors of the Pacific Mail, to-day, the resigna-tion of Russell Sage, tendered some time ago, was accepted, and Mr. Sydney Dillon, president of the Union Pacific railroad, was elected in his place. The resignations of Messrs. F. L. Talcott, A. J. Hatch and Wm. H. Guien were received and accepted, and Messrs. Jay Gould, Oliver Ames and D. D. Colton were elected in their stead. Mr. Dillon was elected president pro less.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Incendiarism. HARLETON, March 5.—Rev. T. C. O'Hara's stable was burned this morning, with three borses one cow, and all his carriages and sleighs One of the horses was valued at over \$1,800. At one time St. Gabriel's church was on fire, but it was saved without material damage. A man has been arrested on suspicion of setting the stable on fire.

New Jersey Legislature. New Jersey Legislature.

Thenton, N. J., March 3.—in the Senate the resolutions from the Heuse, asking for a new trial for Fits John Forter, came up and were amended, striking out that part which says the evidence upon which he was convicted was inadequate, and concurred in.

The appropriation bill for the State reform school fer boys and girls was passed.

A bill to incorporate the Union Telegraph Company of New Jersey was passed.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—A bill passed the House tonight abolishing the government by commissioners in Jersey Oity, after having been in consideration for six Bours. All the Democrats supported it, and all the Republicans opposed it.

Labor Troubles. PITTEBURG, March 8.-The puddlers of this vicinity, who struck against a reduction of wages last December, are still idle. The Pittsburg Bolt Company, a few days since, made a contract Bolt Company, a few days since, made a contract with a gang of colored Virginia puddlers sufficient in number to run their furnace, and to-day one half of them arrived in this city, the others having missed connection. Fears having been expressed that a hostile movement would be likely to be made by the old hands, Sheriff Hore with his deputy and a squad of city police were in attendance on their arrival. A committee of puddlers waited on the new hands shortly after their arrival, and after explaining the situation, offered to pay their fare back to Richmond, but their offer was refused, and the men proceeded to work at Soho without molestation.

Philadelphia Items. PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Dominic Romando, the Italian who was stabled by Isidore Romando, on Sunday morning, died this morning at the Pennsylvania hospital. A post mortem examination will be made this afternoon, and an inquest had at the morque to morrow.

At Manayunk all the mills that suspended on account of the freshet are new in operation. A large force of men are at work along Ridge av-enue, above Schur's lame, tremoving the accumu-lated ice which greatly impeded travel.

The Ice Embargoes.

NEW YORK, March 3 .- Port Jervis dispatche report that great damage to that town is appre-hended when the ice in the Delaware again moves. The ice is solid and thick for an immense distance. An engineer after an examination de-cided that it would be simply folly to attempt to reduce it by blasting. There are several places in as great danger as Fort Jervis, and the feeling now throughout the Pelaware valley is one of unrest and painful apprehension.

Bailway Train Attached For Debt. CAIRO, ILL, March 8.—The first through train on the Cairo and St. Louis narrow-gauge road arrived from St. Louis to-day. Gen. Greenbaum, on behalf of the creditors of the Cairo and Vincennes railroad, attached the passenger trait en routs from Vincennes to-day. Receivers will replayin at once, and there will probably be no further interruption to travel. Magnolia Jookey Club. MOBILE, ALA., March 3.—The Magnelia Jockey

Club met to-night, and resolved to give three days' running, the meeting commencing the 18th of March. Two thousand dollars will be given Spicide and Attempted Murder FRANKLIN, N. H., March 3,-Mrs. J. G. Clark. cut the threat of her young daughter, and then cut her own this afternoon. The child may re-cover, but the mother will die. She been insane some weeks.

Congressional Nominations. Hauffond, March 3.—The Democratic Con-gressional Convention for the First district to day nominated George M. Landers to run against General Hawley. Mr. Barnum has been renomi-nated in his district.

Cremical Works Destroyed. Boston, March 8.—The South Boston chemi-cal works, owned by Hodge, Collidge, Pickham & Cc., were totally destroyed by fire to-night. Less about 475,000.

Lieutenant Commander Wm. Bainbridge Hoff, erdered to the navy yard, Philadelphia; Lieut. Francis Morris, to the naval rendervous at Bos-BOTH HOUSES WIDE AWAKE.

ten. Commander Silas Casey, detached from the mavy yard at Philadelphia and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service. Financial Affairs. The Comptroller of the Currency has called upon the national banks for a report of their condition at the close of business on Monday, the 1st

day of March, instant. National bank notes re-ested yesterday for redemption, \$273,114. The receipte from internal revenue sources yes-terday were \$480,095.20, and the receipts from customs revenue were \$544,017.99. Nominations by the President. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate yesterday: Edward E. Small, pension agent at Bangor, Maine: Jacob Frankenand agent at Bangyr, maine; Jacob Frances-field, collector of customs, district of Minnesota; Wm. H. Tiflany, second lieutenant Tenth eav-alry. Postmasters—B. F. Hamilton, Biddeford, Maine; Alpheus Beemer, Dover, N. J.; A. G. Ball, Hayanna, N. J.; J. J. Matthews, Lyons, Iowa; Alonzo Webster, Orangeburg, S. C.; Rob-ert Stewart, Macon, Miss.; Henry R. Pease, Vicksburg, Miss.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

Naval Matters.

Court of Alabama Claims. The first calling of the calendar was continued' extending to case No. 900. Case 548, Moses Hynoman against the United Caswees, moses Hyneman against the United States, being in readiness, was submitted upon the evidence, and argued by counsel. Frank W. Hackett for the claimant, and Hon. J. A. J. Cres-well for the United States. Court adjourned to Thursday at 11 a. us.

Acts Approved. The President has approved as follows: Joint resolution to provide for the preservation of the manuscript returns of the first and ninth

consuses.

An set further supplemental to the various acts prescribing the mode of obtaining evidence in cases of contested elections.

An act to declare the true intent and meaning An act to declare the true intent and meaning of the twentieth section of an act passed by the Legislature of the Territory of Dakota, passed January 14, 1875, entitled "An act making the cenveyance of homesteads not valid unless the wife joins in the conveyance.

An act granting a pension to John W. Darby. An act in relation to the quartermaster's department fixing its status, reducing its numbers, and regulating appointments and promotions therein.

An act to incorporate the Capital, North O street and South Washington Railway Company.

An act to provide for the sale of desert lands in Sassen county, California.

An act for the relief of Wm. J. Patten.

An act to relieve C. D. Anderson of political despitities. An act for the relief of J. E. D. Morgan.

Pay of Diplomats when Absent. The Attorney General has sent the following ommunication to the Secretary of State: Siz: I had the honor to receive your letter of the 13th ultimo, directing my attention to the act of June 17, 1874, entitled "an act relating to ambassacras, consuls and other officers," and requesting an opinion on a question that has arisen in your Department upon the following case: A diplomatic officer, one of a class named in the act just mentioned, has temporarily absented himself from his post for a period of not over tendays. The question is whether, under the provisions of that act, he may be allowed compensation during the time of such temporary absence, if not being a case of slekness? the 19th ultimo, directing my attention to the act that act, he may be allowed compensation during the time of such temporary absence, if not being a case of siekness?

By the said set it is provided that none of the various diplomatic, consular and other officers designated therein "shall be absent from his post or the performance of his duties for a longer period than ten days at any one time without the permission, previously obtained, of the President; and no compensation shall be allowed for the time of any such absence in any case, except in cases of sickness."

I find that a similar provision, contained in the 10th section of the act of Angust 18, 1856, (11 Stat. 59,) is which precisely the same language is employed, was considered by Mr. Aktorney General Black, and the construction put thereon by him was to this effect, that where the absence exceeded ten days in duration, without sickness and without leave, the officer was subject to the loss of his salary only for the period of the excess over ten days. "It is manifest," he observes, "that absence of certain sort takes away the right of the officer to salary. But what act of absence Such absence of more than ten days without permission, or of more than that time with leave, is not such absence as that previously described, namely, an absence of more than that time with leave, is not such absence as the law forbida, "6 Opinions, 133.) Agreeably to this view the right to salary, where the officer was not absent longer than ten days, was unaffected by the law, and I see no reason to question its soundness.

The same construction to my mind applies with equal force to the previous of the act of 1874, now under consideration, and I am accordingly of the opinion that in the came presented by you the officer is entitled to compensation for the period of his temporary absence.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, as we was not absence of State.

Revenue Marine.

Revenue Marine. Referring to a communication in THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN of Tuesday, making suggestions regarding the extension of aid to versels in stress Repushican of Tuesday, making suggestions regarding the extension of aid to versels in stress of weather by Government vessels, the following information, derived from official sources, is in point, and bears out the editorial note appended to "J. S. L.'s" letter: Briefly, nineteen revenue cutters on the Atlantic coast have, during the season just closing, thus far rendered assistance to sixty-seven vessels in distress, and in connection with the apparatus and forces of the life-saving station, have rescued and saved 326 lives. One man was lost by freezing in the rigging before the succor arrived which rescued his companions, some of whom were badly frost-bitten. This is the only loss reported. Forty vessels were assisted by the cutters during the last month. The vessels which are designated by the President to cruise, under the act of the 22d of Docember, 1857, for the relief of distressed vessels during the severe portion of the season, are instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to take "amphies of provisions, fuel and water in such quantities as can be conveniently stored. In case underwriters desire to place ciothing or other supplies on board you will take charge of the same and dispose of them agreeably to instruction." The cruising ground of each vessel is then designated, with instructions to keep as close to the land as the safety of the cutter will permit, and due diligence is enjeined in the search of distressed vessels. Entrance into port/oftener than compelled by stress of weather or to obtain sapplies is forbidden, and the cruise is to continue till April 1.

Such supplies as are adapted to the condition of the distressed vessels in port. The track of the port. Full reports and accounts are required to be made to the Department immediately on the arrival of the ressels in port. The track of the port, of the port of thems of the port of the same and of the season. The Department is in constant receipt of letters of thanks from parties relieved. Mr. S. I. Kimbali, chief of the revenue marine di

The New Naval Register.

admirably appointed and organized, and has thus far been operated without accident of note.

The New Naval Register.

The new Naval Register, just issued, contains the following list of resignations, deaths and dismissals during the year 1874:

Resignations. — Lieutenant: Commander Stephen A. McCarty; Lieutenants Nicholas L. Roossveit, Louis V. Housel, Geo. A. Baldy, Geo. J. Mitcheli: Masters John B. Robinson, H. H. M. Richards: Ensign Wm. G. Mager: Midshipmen Nathaniel T. James, Chas. Terrell, Edward C. Fuller, Joseph H. Utley; Cadet Midshipmen Wm. F. Ustick, Wm. Crosey, Alex. B. Mitchell; Thos. Green, Jeseph B. Gilder, Clarence E. Lee, Horace P. Griffith, Thos. H. Taylor, Thos. Dickinson, Walter P. Hagar, Willie G. Clark, John Andona, Howard S. Holmes, Wm. R. Stavens, Esra P. Saunders, Webster Vinson, Maurice O. Bunn, Jonathan W. Albertson, Edwin C. Goss, Wm. Saucerbox, Thos. G. Harkness, Samuel L. Hesp, Richard H. Luil, Hunter C. White, Charles G. Walzh, James S. Manley, Marion A. Vinton, John A. Lockwood, Hanry W. Ford, Alien W. Willis, Henry G. Chase; Assistant Surgeons Edward Evers, James M. Scott; Assistant Engineer Cleiand Lindsley; Civil Engineers Thomas F. Carter, Leo Morgan, Chas. H. Frisell, Gordon H. Claude, Charles H. Johnson, Loring Olmstead, Harry Eastman, Geo. L. Dondillard; Acting Beatswain John Bell; Acting Gunners Chas. Haatings. Marine Corps.—First Lieutenants John H. Sherben, John C. Morgan; Midshipmen Danlei F. Baker, Glibert Fowler; Medical Directors David S. Edwards, Isaac Brinkerhoff; Surgeons Luther N. Heggs, Henry S. Pitkin, John B. Ackley; Pay Director John H. Rittenhouse: Paymasters W. T. A. Torbert, Geo. Pinnkett; Chief Engineer Jased S. Finney; Passed Assistant Engineer Harrison Spear; Professor Arsene A. Girault; Naval Constractor Thomas Davidson; Boatswains Chas. Johnson, Wm. Black; Carpenters John Southwick, Wm. H. Richards; Second Lieutenants Proderick P. Ela, Wm. B. Shabrick; Commonders, John Waters, Samuel L. Fracklin, Malley Leutenant, James L. Juncal, Parker, dropped; Mar

NEW YORK, March 3.—By an explosion in Wren & Vigeloin's brewary, Brooklyn, this afternoon, Conrad Zeller was instantly killed and Peter

New York, March 3.—The reduced fares on the Pennsylvania railroad from Philadelphia to the West have been abolished, and, commencing to-day, regular rates will be charged to all points

## FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

RUSHING THROUGH THE APPROPRIATIONS.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL OMNIBUS.

FRANKING PARTIALLY RESTORED.

The District Attacked and Defended-Internal Improvements Sverboard -The Rivers and Harbors-Soldiers' and Sailors' Bounties and Clothing-

Maicellaneous.

[Continuation of the session of March 2.] Mr. WEST moved to take up the river and has or bill; which was lost—ayes 25, noes 29.
Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Claims, eperted the House bill to pay certain awards nade by the Secretary of the Treasury for quartermasters' and commissary stores.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Committee on Ap-

propriations, reported, with various amendments, the sundry civil appropriation bill. Among the amendments agreed to was one making it obliga-tory on the Secretary of the Treasury to have one or two of the printings of the bank notes done by outside parties, and that it shall be done within the District of Columbia; striking out the appropriation of \$15,000 for monuments to deceased members of Congress, to be erected in the Congressional Cemetery.

Without further action the Senate, at 2:30 a. m.,

Session of Wednesday, March 3. Immediately on the assembling the considera-

was resumed.

The amendment in reference to the 3-65 bonds of the District of Columbia was modified by striking out the provision that the principal and interest shall be payable in gold, and was then passed over.

The amendment providing that section 4 of the act of June 20, 1874, be amended by substituting the word June for March, so far as relates to the taxes imposed by said section, and with the provise that the penalty of one per centum a month shall be added to the delinquent taxes until paid, or until sale of property under said act, as hereby amended, was agreed to.

Mr. WEST, from the committee of conference on the Post Office appropriation bill, submitted a report, which was concurred in.

The amendment reducing the amount for rent of buildings, ill south Nay Jersey avenue and 215 south Capitol street, Washington, from \$12,600 to \$10,000, was agreed to.

The amendments striking out the appropriations for vessels for the coast survey service were withdrawn by the committee.

The amendment striking out the appropriations of \$6,000 to recover certain lands and; the rents and the property thereof, known as the Ranche Pannehe Grands, in California, was agreed to.

The amendment was agreed to directing the telegraph companies to take down their poles from the Capitol grounds and the streets around the same, and connect their lines with the Capitol by means of cables liad underground; also, directing the street railway to take up such portions of their tracks as may come in the way of the improvement of the Capitol to move from the Capitol grounds and the streets around, and relay the same as may be directed by the officers in charge of the improvements; also, directing the architect of the Capitol to move from the Capitol grounds all stables, workshops and other buildings which may be in the way of the improvements.

The fellowing amendments were agreed to: Extending the authority of the

METROPOLITAN POLICE OF THE DISTRICT,

to include all public sources or

ial, \$25,000, to be available immediately; for the national association for the relief of the colored women and children of the District of Columbia, \$10,000.

The amendment striking out the appropriation of \$65,000 for Gatling guns was rejected.

The amendment striking out all the appropriations to pay the expenses of persons contesting seats in the House was agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably on the bill to remove the disabilities of Generals S. Hawkins and S. D. Lee. Also, from the same committee, adversely on the bill to remove the disabilities of Raphael Semmes. He said the committee did not make this adverse report because the ship of this person had been destroyed by the Kearsarge, but because it appeared by testimony before the Alabama Claims Commission that he had been guilty of cruelty to American seamen in the Indian ocean and elsewhere, and unless this was explained away the committee did not thinkhewas a subject for elemency.

The amendment striking out the appropriation of \$50,000 for continuing the publication of the official records of the war of the rebellion was withdrawn by the committee.

The committee reported an amendment to strike out from the clause appropriating £250,000 to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in enrolling, equipping and transporting troops for the defence of the United States during the late insurrection, the words "and for arms and munitions of war taken for said purposes by the United States from the State of Maryland."

Mr. SCOTT said a bill to reimburse the State of Maryland for these arms was now pending before the Committee of Claims, and he thought that be found for these arms was now pending the safe that the Governor of Maryland had voluntarily delivered these arms to the United States.

Mr. HAMILITON, of Md., moved to amend the amendment so as to make it read, "and for arms and munitions of war taken from States not in insurrection," he,; which was agreed to, and the clause, as amended, was then retained

ducing appropriations for the public buildings at St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Chicago, and the provise limiting the cost of these build-ings to the amount heretofore fixed by law was struck out.

The appropriation for furniture, repairs, fuel, &c., for the buildings was reduced by \$180,000.

Section two, providing for the reorganization of the Treasury Department, was struck out pro-Mr. SHERMAN moved an amendment that Mr. SHERMAN moved an amendment that gao, ogo of the \$1,000,000 appropriated for the general expenses of the District of Columbia shall be available immediately. Adopted.
Mr. EDM UNDS moved an amendment that the whole amount shall be drawn as it is needed. Adopted.
Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, moved an amendment appropriating \$300,000 for terrace, vaults, ac., for the Capitol. Laid on the table.
Mr. WINDOM, from the committee of conference on the Indian appropriation bill, submitted a report, which was concurred in.
Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Fi-

a report, which was concurred in.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, at such times as it is necessary to obtain funds for the sinking fund, to give notice that he will redeem in coin, at par, any 5-10 bonds of the United States bearing interest at the rate of six per cent, and three months after the date of such notice interest on such bonds shall cease. Adopted. after the date of such notice interest on such bonds shall cease. Adopted.

Mr. FEREY, of Mich., moved an amendment appropriating \$50,000 for a public building at Grand Rapids, Michigan. Adopted.

Mr. SCUTT, from the Committee on Finance, reported an amendment antherizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase for the use of the United States the Freedman's Bank building, in Washington, at a cost not exceeding \$315,000, to be paid by the issue of United States bends. Laid on the table on motion of Mr. Sancara.

Mr. UAMEHON moved an amendment constituting the soldiers' cemetery at York, Pennsylvanis, a national cemetery; which was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Sancara.

Mr. HOWE submitted an amendment that no work of art, not the property of the United States, shall be exhibited in the Capitol building, nor shall there be any private studio in the Capitol without the consent of the Committee on the Library. Agreed to.

A number of other amendments, covering various subjects, were moved and laid on the table.

Mr. HAMLIN moved that the appropriation of \$10,000 for seventy, we transfer paquers be under the direction of the Secretary of the Interfor, instead of War. Agreed to.

Mr. RAMSEY moved to limit the weight of merchandise allowed to be carried through the mails to two pounds instead of four pounds. Laid on the table.

Mr. ANTHONY moved an amendment instructing the Commissioner of Patents to turnish

on the table.

Mr. ANTHUNY moved an amendment instructing the Commissioner of Patents to jurnish free, to the Executive Department, copies of the bound valumes of specifications and drawings of patents furnished by the Patent Office. Adopted.

Commissioner of Education. Adopted.
Also an amendment appropriating \$15,000 for the construction of a pneumatic tube between the Capitol and the Government Printing Office. Adopted.
Mr. CHAGIN moved an amendment, making the appropriation of \$200,000 for League Island navy yard, available immediately. Adopted.
Mr. McERNIMON moved an amendment, appropriating \$42,000 to pay Southern mail con-

Also to print 2,500 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Education. Adopted.

all the amendments not reserved were concurred in. Of the amendments reserved the following was non-someurred in: Requiring all the printing of the notes, currency and other securities of the United States to be done within the District of

United States to be done within the District of Columbia.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. CGNeVER presented the credentials of C. W. Jones. Senstor-elect from Florids; which were read and placed on the file.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the river and harbander.

Mr. OHANDLER called up the river and harbor bill.

Mr. SCOTT moved an amendment appropriating \$10,000 for completing the survey and estimates to continue the slack-water navigation from the mouth of the Youghinghesy to its headwaters at the foot of the Alloghany mountains, thence by canni to Jumberland, to intersect the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. Agreed to.

Mr. WINDOM moved the series of amendments recommended by the Committee on Transportation, as follows:

Increasing the appropriation for the Fox and Wisconsin rivers from \$500,000 to \$500,000.

Ingreasing the appropriation for the Ohio river from \$500,000 to \$500,000.

Ingreasing the appropriation for the Ohio river from \$500,000 to \$500,000.

from Source to movable dam.

Increasing the appropriation for the Great Kanawha river from \$100,000 to \$600,000.

Increasing the appropriation for the Tennessee river from \$100,000 to \$600,000.

All these amendments were agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON submitted the conference re-Mr. ALLISON submitted the conference re-port on the army appropriation bill, and it was concurred in.

Mr. SARGENT called up the bill to prohibit the importation of Coolles and of Chinese women for immeral purposes. Passed.

Mr. WEST then moved as a further amend-ment to the river and harbor bill

THE JUTTY BILL. Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend the amendment by providing that the bonds to be issued for the payment of the work shall be of the character and description set forth in the act of July 14, 1870, which was agreed to, and the whole amendment was then adopted.

Mr. RANSOM moved to increase the appropriation for the Cape Fear river to \$200,000. Adopted.

Mr. CONKLING moved an amendment appropriating \$15,000 for the harbor of Port Jefferson, New York. Adopted.

THE DEFICIENCY MILL

s read twice and referred to the Committee was read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. ALCORN moved an appropriation of \$8.200,000 for the repairs of the leves of the Mississippli-Adopted—reas 26, mays 24.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved an appropriation of \$30,000 for dredging the mud bars in
the Hudson river. Agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON moved an appropriation of \$30,00 for the Appomattox river. Agreed to.

Mr. DENNIS moved an appropriation of \$37,311.50 for Crisfield (Md.) harbor. Agreed to.

Various other amendments making appropriations for different rivers were offered and agreed
to.

Mr. HAMILTON of Md., moved an amendment appropriating \$20,000 for the harbor of Leonardtewn. Adopted.

Mr. DENN'IS moved an amendment appropriating \$5,000 for Cambridge harbor and \$6,000 for Kent Island narrows. Adopted.

Mr. HAMILTON moved an amendment appropriating \$00,000 for the improvement of the Potomes and the harbor of Georgatown. Adopted.

At 4 s. m., the Senate was still in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, the fouse went into Committee of the Whole on

THE DEFICIENCY BILL. the clause appropriating \$45,202.70 to refund to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia the amount paid by them in behalf of the Thilad States, and insert the following:

account of salaries of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to January 1, 1875, 87,587.56; on account of salaries of assistant speciment to January 1. of salaries of assistant engineers to January 1, 1875, 81,798.16; on account of the expenses of the beard of sudit, including salaries of clerks, &c., to January 1, 1876, 856,686.55; on account of printing and telementer AAA bonds 411.451.95; in all The amendment was adopted.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Ind., moved to strike out the paragraph appropriating 87,769.86, to pay a proportional part of the District expenses, and in the course of fits remarks said he could not sometime the motive that led the chairman of the Appropriation Committee to insert this clause.

DEFENCE OF THE DISTRICT.

Mr. GARFIELD replied with some warmth, and commented upon the spirit which prompted these low stracks. One gentieman said he could not understand the motive, and another (Mr. Locushidge) had said there were two many members on this floor who owned real estate in this District. He ridiculed the idea that the owning a house and lot in which the families of members resided would influence him to vote to saye it from taxation. He said that when the smallpox was raging in Washington, and a member of the family of a Representative had died, the officers of the Board of Health had destroyed a large amount of private property that was infected, to prevent the spread of the disease—to save us—and that property it was now proposed should be paid for.

Mr. NIELAOK, of Ind., said Congress was the only power that could legislate for the District, DEFENCE OF THE DISTRICT.

should be paid for.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Ind., said Congress was the only power that could legislate for the District, and he thought Congress had been derelict in not accertaining definitely the proportional amount which the United States ought to pay toward the expenses of the District.

Mr. HOLMAN, in reply to Mr. Garpund, said the latter became very indignant because it was asserted that there must be some motive in bringing in these extraordinary appropriations. These paragraphs were but the out-cropping of a system which had been advocated and supported at all times by the gentleman from Ohlo. When he (Holman) and others made an attempt to deprive the late Hoard of Public Works of unlimited power, Mr. Garpund and his associates opposed it with all their power.

Mr. ELDREDGE said that every man who had served in Congress must have been struck with the universal hostility toward the District. The Congress of the United States, very properly perhaps, under the Constitution, has assumed sapreme control here, and should therefore contribute toward the support of its government. He thought, too, that the people of the District might have a delegate to speak for them upon the floor of the House. He road an extract from the annual message of President Jackson, December, 1830, carnestly urging the duty of Congress to provide for the District of Columbia.

Mr. HAGANS, of W. Va., moved amendment appropriating \$1,000 for the annual repair of the Reiorm-school building. Adopted.

Mr. CHIPMAN offered an amendment appropriating \$2,500 to pay for a valuation of Government property in the District made in 1872. Adopted.

ment property in the District made in 1872. Adopted, a Mr. TYNER, of Ind., offered an amendment to enable the Pestmaster General to adjust and pay the compensation for transportation of mails over railroad routes, according to the provisions of the appropriation bill for the Post Office Department, approved March 3, 1873, and to authorize for this purpose so much of the unexpended balance of that apprepriation as may be necessary. Agreed to. Pending further consideration, the committee ose, and Mr. TYNER, from the committee of con-

rence on The post office appropriation bill, THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION SILL, submitted a report.

The main point in controversy was in relation to the partial restoration of the franking priviledge. In answer to questions, Mr. TYNER explained that as the clause now stood all documents printed by order of Congress; the speeched delivered in Congress, and the Congressional Eccord; seeds issued by the Agricultural Department and the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, would go free through the mails under a member's frank until the first of next December. But correspondence is not to go free. The sending of seeds and of the agricultural report is, however, permanent. Mr. TYNER said be wanted it understood that he was not in favor of a restoration of the franking privilege, but he did not wish to lose the bill by persisting in antagonising that clause, and he had therefore consented to its retention.

The conference report was agreed to without a The conference report was a given division.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pa., from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the House on the bill in relation to the incorporation of railroads in the Territories, submitted a report, which was agreed to; but not until after a contest, in which it was charged that the bill was a swindle upon the Territories and upon the country.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole on THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. TODD, of Pa., offered an amendment to pay contestants and contestees in the present Congress as follows: To Rorgan Rauls, of Georgia, 81,000; to James C. Shanks, of indians, 81,000; George Q. Cannon, of Utab, 81,300; George A. Sheridan, of Louisians, 81,755; Edingham Lawrenes, of Louisians, 81,755; Edingham Lawrenes, of Louisians, 82,000; provided that no person hereafter to be seated in this House shall have any benefit of this appropriation.

Mr. SPEER, of Pa., protested against this way of paying contestants. It had grown to be such an abuse that a year or two ago the House passed a colemn resolution that the contestants should not be paid, and this was an effort to evade that resolution. not be paid, and this was an effort to evade that resolution.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., said that the resolution declared that the money should not be paid out of the contingent fund. This proposed to make a general appropriation.

Mr. SPEER said he must still protest against it is an abuse that should not be permitted. Most of the money thus paid went to pay the fees of lawyers. The lawyers came here and demanded any amount as fee, because they believed Congress would pay it.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was agreed to.

TEN-ROUR LAW.

Mr. COBB, of Kan, offered an amendment authorising the proper accounting offered as amendment authorising the proper accounts of workingman employed on the public works of the United States, for wages alloged to be due for two hours' extra work from the time of the pursage of the sight-hour law to the date of the President's proclamation concerning the same.

Mr. COBB argued that the set of the officers of the Government in compelling these men to work ten hours and not giving them the extra pay to which they were entitled, was a swindle upon the workingmen, and as such it should be corrected by the House.

Mr. CR EAMER, of N.Y., advocated the amendment as an act of simple justice; but the amendment as an act of simple justice; but the amendmr.CH.EA.M.E.I., of N. I., savorated the amend-ment as an act of simple justice; but the amend-ment was rejected.

Mr. HALE, of Me., offered an amendment to pay for printing the illustrations of the results of the Polaris expedition, under direction of the Sec-getry of the Navy. Adopted.

Mr. MYERS, of Pa., offered an amendment appropriating \$90,000 to PURCHASE CLOTHING FOR THE SALLORS, landsmen and boys in the mavy. He called attention to the fact that the Government furnished clothing to the soldier and the marine, but the moment the salter was enlisted three months' pay was deducted to compel him to pay for his own clothing. He wanted to place the salter on the same footing as the soldier. The amendment was adorted.

adopted.

Mr. BUTLER, of Tenn., offered an amend ment providing for the payment of the Creek Indian claim. Ruled out on a point of order.

A number of amendments to the Indian portion of the bill were adopted, generally involving of the bill were adopted, generally involving small sums.

Pending consideration of the bill the committee rose, and Mr. MAYNARD, of Tenn., submitted a report of the committee of confesence on the legislative appropriation bill. He said this was the fourth conference on this bill, and the point of difference was upon the salaries of the clerks and employees of the House. The Sanate committee had proposed to allow the salaries of the chief clerk and journal clerk to stand if the House would not insist upon the others.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Ind., moved that the House recode. Rejected.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Ind., moved that the House reveds. Rejected.

The House then insisted upon its position, and a new conference was ordered.

The SPEAKER appointed the same gentlemen as members of the new committee.

Mr. ULARR, of N. J., introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Washington Market Company, transferring the powers formerly excrised by the city, authorized by the city government of Washington, in this respect to the District Commissioners.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed consideration of the deficiency bill. Whole, and resumed consideration of the defi-ciency bill.

Mr. MUTLER, of Mass., offered an amendment requiring the District Commissioners to pay the salary of the surveyor of the District from June 20, 1874, at the rate of \$2,000 per annum. Passed. Mr. YOUNG, of Ga., effered an amendment reorganising the Military Asademy Board. Mr. NIBLACK, of lad, offered an amendment releasing the securities of Daniel L. Stanton, late collector of the Fifth Maryland district. Adopted.

To avoid the accumulation of amendments Mr. GARFIELD moved that the committee rise, which was agreed to.

GARFIELD moved that the committee rise, which was agreed to.
Mr. GARFIELD then moved that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and that it be passed with the pending amendments, and to suspend the rules for that purpose. The rules were suspended and the bill passed.
Mr. POTTER, of N. Y., (Mr. NISLACK, of Ind., being in the chair,) offered a resolution that the thanks of the House are due, and are hereby tendered to Jamus G. Blairs, Speaker of the House, for the impartiality with which he has administered the arduous duties of his official position during the Forty-third Congress. Unanimously adopted. during the Forty-third Congress. Unanimously adopted.

Mr. HASKINS, of N. Y., moved to suspend the rules and take from the Sprinking's table the bills admitting Colorado and Now Morico, and concur in the Senate amendments. The vote steed yeas left, nays 84. So the motion was lost, not two thirds voting in the affirmative.

The Republicans voting in the negative wera Messrs. Chitysshem, Chooka, E. H. Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Killenger, Lawson, Menniam, Pierce, E. H. Roherre, Rose, Souther, Sentre, of Ohio, and Willard, of Vi.—16.

The Democrats voting in the affirmative were Messrs, Berry, Caudyleld, Ceramen, Eden, Lamison, Mitchell, Morrison, Rosinson and Sloss—9.

At 5 p. m. the House took a recess until 8 o'clock. Mr. KASSON, of lows, attempted to call up the report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the Pacific Mail subsidy.

Mr. HARRISON, of Tenn., rose to a question of higher privilege—the Louisiana contested-Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, of lows, claimed and ob

ter-a conference report upon the INDIAN APPROBLATION BILL The recommendations of the committee were concurred in, and the bill was passed. Mr. KASSON then moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolutions transmitting the testi mony taken in

tained the floor for a report of a higher charac

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION to the next Congress, directing the Clerk to transmit a copy of the evidence to the District attorney for the District of Columbia, and declaring reporters and correspondents who have received bribes or rewards to induspee legislation unworkers. thy of seats in the reporters' gallery.
Mr. COOKE, of N. Y., exclaimed that it was an outrage upon decency, law and sommon sens to send the papers to the grand jury. The rules were suspended and the resolution

Mr. HARRISON, of Tenn., then called up the contested-election case of PINCHBACK VS. SHERIDAN, claiming seats from the State of Louisiana-atlarge, with the majority resolutions declaring
neither entitled to a seat.

Mr. SMITH, of N. Y., submitted a substitute
declaring flee. A. Sheridan entitled to the seas.
The latter resolution was adopted.
Mr. ROBINSUN, of Ohio, then called up the
contested-election case of Effingham Laurence vs.
J. H. Syruzz, with the majority resolutions declaring Mr. Laurence entitled to a seat as Representative from the First (Louisiana) district.
Mr. HAZELTON, of Wis., submitted a minority
report declaring neither entitled to a seat.
Mr. SYPHER said the minority report was remakable as the demonstration of an absurdity.
There were 28,000 votes cast in the district, and to
say nobody was elected is an absurdity. The
majority first agreed upon the resolution and then
adopted the report to sait.
The yeas and mays were ordered on the substitution of the minority resolution. The motion
was rejected—yeas 51, mays 144.
The first resolution of the majority, declaring
Mr. Syruze not entitled to a seat, was adopted
without division.
Mr. HAZLETON then moved to lay the reso-Mr. Syrham no matter without division.

Mr. HAZLETON then moved to lay the resolution declaring Mr. Laurence entitled to a seat on the table. Rejected.

The resolution was then agreed to—yeas 126, wave 87.

nays 57.

Messrs. Sheridan and Laurence were sworn in.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, of N. Y., moved to easpend the rules and pass the bill reported by the
Committee of Ways and Means to regulate the
appearance and COMPANSATION OF AGENTS OR ATTORNETS
presenting claims before Congress or the Executive Departments of the Government. The rules
were suspended and the bill passed.
On motion of Mr. GUNCKEL, et Ohio, the
Senate amendments to the bounty bill were nonconcurred in and a conference asked.
Mr. WHEELER, of N. Y., from the committee
et conference on the army appropriation bill, submitted a report. The resommendations of the
committee were adopted and the bill passed.
Mr. E. R. HOAR, hom the Committee on Foreign affairs, reported a bill amending the Revised
Statutes, regulating the compensation of representatives of the United States Government in
foreign countries, which was passed.
Also, a bill to abolish the consulate at Amoor
river and establish one at Vladootthsch. Passed.
Mr. BUTLER, Of Mass., renewed a preposition
made by him a day or two since to go to the
SFRAKER'S table and take therefrom the civil
rights bill of the Senate and refer it to the Judictary Committee, not to be brought back on a
motion to reconsider, that the other bills be then
considered in order, five minutes to be given for
delate pre and cove on each bill, the bills to be
subject to points of order, and when a point of erder was reached a suspension of the rules may be
made.

Mr. RANDALL of Pa., objected, and said COMPENSATION OF AGENTS OR ATTORNEYS

der was reached a suspension of the rules may be made.

Mr. RANDALL, of Ps., objected, and said there were bills there against which no point of order would lie. It was dangerous legislation at this stage of the session. Mr. E. H. ROBERTS maked if such bills as those admitting Colorado and New Mexico could those admitting Colorado and Ne-not then be passed by a majority. not then be passed by a majority.

The SPEAKER, "Any bill on the table that does not contain an appropriation of money or property of the United States."

The vote on the motion to suspend the rules and make the order resulted—year 145, nays 98; not two thirds voting in the affirmative.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS then moved to suspend the rules and make an order similar in character, except that no bill shall pake except by a two-thirds vote.

Panding a vote, Mr. LAMISON, of Ohio, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill appropriating \$15,000 to pay Martha J. Caustin for the use of Caustin's signal light. Passed.

The UHATE announced as conferess on the part

Pending a vote, Mr. LAMISON, of Ohlo, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill appropriating gial,000 to pay Martha J. Caustin for the use of Caustin's signal light. Passed.

The CHA'LE announced as conferenced the part of the House on the bounty bill, Mesers, Chunck, and Ohlo; Courre, of Indians, and Eldburdon, of Wisconsin.

The proposition of Mr. Rournes was then agreed to.

The following House bills and resolutions with amendments of the Senate were disposed of as indicated, viz:

Ad act to alter and appoint the times for holding the Circut Court of the United States for the Fourth judicial district, and for other purposes. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

An act to regulate proceedings in mandamus. Passed.

An act to provide for deducting any debt due the United States from any judgment recovered against the United States for substances of the Second National Bank, of Jamestown, N. Y. Passed.

An act to authorize the change of the name of mansiaughter. Passed.

An act to authorize the change of the name of the Second National Bank, of Jamestown, N. Y. Passed.

To enable the people of Colorado to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of the said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Passed—154 to 76.

To enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of the said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Rejected—154 to 75.

To enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of the said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Rejected—154 to 75.

To enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of the said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Rejected—154 to 75.

To remit certain fines and penalties imposed upon mining certain regulations of the English of the Treasory Department, The relief of George A. Schriver. To pur